

American Recorder.

Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's.

VOL. VIII]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1823.

[NO 390.]

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to discontinue certain Post Roads, and to establish others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post routes be discontinued, to wit:

In Massachusetts.

From Monson to Palmer;
From Brimfield to Sturbridge.

In Rhode Island.

From Providence to Chepachett, in Gloucester.

In Pennsylvania.

From Greensburgh, in Beaver county, through Mount Jackson, New Castle, and Mercer, to Franklin.

In North Carolina.

So much of the route from Warrenton, North Carolina, to Edonton, [Edenton], as lies between Halifax and Murfreesborough;

The route from Tarborough to Scotland Neck, and from Stantonsburg to Fayetteville.

In Kentucky.

From Bowling Green, to Corydon, in Indiana.

In Tennessee.

From Lebanon to Mount Richardson.

In Ohio.

From Chillicothe, through Wilmington, in Clinton county, and Lebanon, in Warren county, to Cincinnati.

In the Floridas.

From Pensacola to St. Marks, thence, to Volusia Dexter's, on St. John's River, and thence, to St. Augustine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following mail routes shall be, and the same are hereby, established, to wit:

In Maine.

From Scowhegan Bridge, in Canaan, Somerset county, passing through Madison and Solon, to Solon Post Office;

From the town of Harmony, in the county of Somerset, through Ripley, Parkman, Sangerville, Guilford, Foxcraft, and Dover, to Sebec, in the county of Penobscot;

From Belfast, to Frankfort, through Swanville and Monroe, in lieu of the present route, which is hereby repealed.

In Massachusetts.

From Springfield, through Wilbraham, Monson, Brimfield, Sturbridge, and Southbridge, to Thompson, in Connecticut, and thence, through Chepachett, to Providence, in Rhode Island.

In Connecticut.

From Spencer's Corner, in Northeast, Dutchess county, New York, by the Meeting House, in Salisbury, to the Post Office in North Canaan.

In New Hampshire.

From Hancock, through Stoddard, to Marlow.

From Crawford's, in Nash, and Sawyer's location, to Littleton Post Office.

In Vermont.

From Poultney, to Whitehall, in New York.

In New York.

From Almond, by Alfred, to Independence, in Allegany county;

From Wayne, Steuben county, to Trumansburgh, in Tompkins county;

From Buffalo, in Erie, to Olean, in the county of Cattaraugus, passing through the towns of Hamburg, Boston, Concord, and Ellicottsville;

From Elliott's, by Royalton, to Hart and Post Office;

From the village of Green, in Chenango county, to Cincinnatus, in Courtland county, passing through the Big Flats, in the town of Smithfield, and Livermore's Tavern, in Germantown.

From Morgansville, at the mouth of the Monnewonta creek, in Niagara county, to Lockport.

From Postdam, on the turnpike, by Canton, to Ogdensburgh, on the mail route from Plattsburgh, by Malone, to Ogdensburgh.

From Albany to Ranslaerville, [Rensselaerville], through the towns of Bethlehem and Burn, to intersect the post road from Albany to Susquehanna, by the way of the Delaware turnpike, to Milfordville.

[In Pennsylvania.]

From the city of Lancaster, along the White Horse [House] road, to where it intersects the state road leading from West Chester to McCall's Ferry;

From Kimberton to the Yellow Spings; From Greensburgh, in Beaver county, through Mount Jackson and New Castle, to Harlemburgh;

From Warren, in the county of Warren, to Olean, in New York; to pass by the mouth of Great Valley and Kinkum creeks;

From Mercer, in the county of Mercer, to Franklin, in the county of Venango;

From the South Branch of Towanda creek, in Bradford county, by way of the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike, to Elmira, in the state of New York;

From Allenton, Lehigh county, through Heidelberg township, to Manchunk, in Northampton county.

In New Jersey.

From Flagtown to Somerville;

From Trenton, by Allenton and Crosswick, to Bordentown.

In Virginia.

From Fredericksburg, by Danielsburg, Orange Springs, and River Bank, to Orange Court House;

That the route from Lombardy Grove, in Mecklenburg county, do pass by Hakin-ton and Langley's old store, to St Tammany, in said county;

That the route from Richmond to King and Queen Court House, do pass through Walkerton and Stevensville;

From Giles Court House, by Charles Dingess's, Samuel Park's, and Shoemate's, the Falls of Guyandotte, to Barbersville, in Cabell county;

From Boon's, in Montgomery, to Grayson Court House;

From Hull's store, in Pendleton, to the Court House of Pocahontas;

From New London to Calland's store, in Pittsylvania, to pass through, Leesville in Campbell county;

From Richmond, along the road called Le Pradt's, by Powhatan Court House, to Farnsville, instead of the route now established;

From Richmond, by Chesterfield Court House, Mechanics' Inn, Folesville, Wilkinsoville, Gento Bridge, Tunsterville, Cassell's store, Amelian Court House Paineville, and James Town to Farmville, instead of the route now established.

In North Carolina.

From Baltimore, Maryland, by water, to Norfolk, in Virginia; from thence, passing through Murfreesborough, Halifax, and direct to Tarborough; and from thence through Stantonsburgh and Waynesborough, to Fayetteville, in North Carolina.

That the route from Fayetteville to Wadesborough, be so altered as to pass from Rockingham, by Sneedsborough to Wadesborough, and return by Beard's store, Allenton, Steel's mills and Morris's store, to Fayetteville.

From Salisbury to Lincolnton and Wilksborough, now established, do return to Salisbury by Sherrell's Ford, Lincoln county, and Mrs. Stewart's, in Iredell county.

In South Carolina.

From Cheraw to Coburn's store, in North Carolina.

From Spartansburgh Court House to York, by Hancockville, Gandy's store, Hopewell, and Thompson's tan-yard.

In Georgia.

From Monticello to Convington, Newton county, then to Henry Court House, then to Monroe Court House, and thence to Monticello.

In Tennessee.

From Columbia, by Waynesborough, in Wayne county, Hardinsville, in Hardin county, Perry Court House in Perry county, Lexington, in Henderson county, Carroll Court House, in Carroll county, and the town of Jackson, in Madison county, to Memphis, in Shelby county.

From Athens, formerly Mount Pleasant in the county of McMinn, by the way of Columbus, to the Spring Place on Georgia road, in the Cherokee nation.

In Kentucky.

From Flemingsburg to Owingsville, to go alternately by its present route and by Poplar Plains, Alexander's mills, on Licking, thence, to Owinsville, instead of the route by Anderson's mills, on said river.

From Burksville to Knoxville, in Tennessee.

From Prestonburg, in Floyd county, to the Court House in Pike county;

From Perry Court House to Mount Pleasant, in Harlan county;

From Bowling Green to Louisville, by Woodsville, Monfordsville, Elizabeth, and the mouth of Salt river; and that the present route from Louisville to Woodsonville, be discontinued as soon as the route now established is carried into operation.

From Hopkinsville to Eddyville, to go and return by Cadiz instead of by the Rocky Ridge, [Rocky Ridge.]

In Ohio.

That the route heretofore established from Dayton direct to Troy, shall be so changed as to go by Union, in Montgomery county, and Milton, in Miami county, and then to Troy;

That the route from Williamsburg, the seat of justice of Clermont county, to Lebanon, in Warren county, shall be so altered as to pass through the towns of Goshen, Hopkinsville, and Deerfield;

From Lancaster, through Circleville, in Pickaway county, Washington, in Fayette county, Wilmington, in Clinton county, and Lebanon, in Warren county, to Cincinnati;

From Lebanon, in Warren county, to Hamilton, in Butler county, be continued from Indianapolis, in Indiana, to Anderson's Town, by way of William Conner's, once in two weeks.

In Illinois.

From Green Court House, by George Caldwell's, in Morgan county, to Springfield, in Sangamo county; and from Palestine to the seat of justice in Clark county, to the seat of justice in Edgar county; and from the seat of justice in Sangamo, to Stephen Stilman's, in Fancy Grove;

From Shawneetown to Hamilton Court House;

From Harrisonville, by Converse's mill, Columbia, and Cahoka, to St. Louis, in lieu of the present route from Harrisonville to St. Louis, which is hereby discontinued.

From Carrolton, by the mouth of Apple creek, Ross's settlement in Pike county, in Illinois, to Louisianaville, in Missouri, and from Coles' Grove, in Pike county, to Carrelton, and the route from Alton to Louisianaville, is hereby discontinued.

In Alabama.

From Claiborne, by the Tensaw, to Blakely;

From Tuskaloosa to Columbus, by Pickins' Court House, in lieu of the present route, which is hereby discontinued;

From Greensborough, by Er'e, through what is called the Forks of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, by the Garden Spot, to the Court House at Pickins' county;

From Cahaba to Greensborough;

From St. Steven's, by the way of Fort Stoddard, to Mobile;

From Fort Dale, by Emmett's Store, in Butler county, to Cahaba;

From Hartford, in the state of Georgia, by Early Court House, Attaswa's Store, in Henry County, Alabama, Pike and Covington Court Houses, to Sparta, and that the route heretofore established, from Fort Hawkins, by Fort Ganes [Gaines] to Conic Court House, to be discontinued.

In Missouri.

From St. Louis, to Boonville, by Winchester, Ninian Hamilton's, in the western parts of St. Louis county; Newport, the seat of justice from [for] Franklin county; Gasgonade, the seat of justice of Gasgonade county; the city of Jefferson, the seat of government of the state; and Marion, the seat of justice from [for] Cole county.

In Michigan Territory.

From Detroit, by Pontiac, to the Military Post at Saganaw.

In the Floridas.

From Pensacola, Preolata, on the river St. John's to St. Augustine, the most convenient and practicable route in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all waters on which steam boats regularly pass from port to port, shall be considered and established as post roads, subject to

the provisions contained in the several acts regulating the post office establishment.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Washington, March 3, 1823: Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to continue in force the act, entitled "An act to provide for Reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the

Reporter who shall, from and after, be appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States, to report its decisions, shall be entitled to receive, from the Treasury of the United States, as an annual compensation for his services, the sum of one thousand dollars: Provided, nevertheless, The said compensation shall not be paid unless the said Reporter shall print and publish, or cause to be printed and published, the decisions of said Court, may during the time he shall act as such Reporter, within nine months after such decisions shall be made; and shall deliver eighty copies of the decisions, so printed and published, to the Secretary of State, without any expense to the United States; which copies shall be distributed as follows, to wit: to the President of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the District Courts, the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, the Comptrollers of the Treasury, and the Judges of the several Territories of the United States, one copy each; five copies for the use of each House of Congress; and the residue of the copies shall be deposited in the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death, resignation, or dismission mentioned, the said copies of the decisions, delivered to them as aforesaid, shall belong to, and be delivered over to, their successors in said offices.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be, and continue, in force for three years and no longer.

Approved March 3, 1823.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the court-house in Washington, for ready money, on the 19th day of May, next, the following property, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon, and cost, for the year 1821:

240 acres of land, the property of John M'Keel.

300 do. the property of W. W. Rodmon

70 do. the property of Edmund Jones adjoining the lands of Charles Nelson and others.

Town Property.

4 lots, given in by W. W. Rodmon.

4 do. given in as the property of Wm. Hugh Williams.

3 do. given in by Joel Dickenson.

1 lot, given in as the property of George Howard, deceased.

STEPHEN OWENS, Sh'ff.

March 27, 1823.—tf186.

15\$ reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber about the 10th Dec. ult. a negro woman, named

RUTH.

She is about 21 years old; & is well known in this town having lived with Joseph B. Stickney, Esq. for a considerable time—she was recently purchased from Mr. Hector Scott of Hyde County, where she is no doubt now lurking.

The above reward will be immediately paid on delivery of said negro to the Subscriber, living about 3 miles from Washington.

All persons are forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying her off, under the penalty of the law.

STEPHEN OWENS.

Jan. 9, 1823.—tf 377

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For Sale at this Office.

AMERICAN RECORD.

WASHINGTON—FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1823.

* * * The officers and other members of Engine No. 2, are requested to meet without fail, at the Mansion-House Hotel, on Monday next at 4 P. M.

L. LEROY, Captain.

FIRE!—Our citizens were alarmed last night by the cry of Fire. The kitchen and other out buildings attached to the house lately owned by S. Pearce Esq. dec'd. were entirely consumed; but by the active exertions of some of our citizens the main building was preserved, and it is to be regretted this activity was not more general.

The property having been unoccupied, it is but reasonable to conclude the mischief has been produced by some unprincipled incendiary.

It having been determined by the President to change the name of the Fort, erected at the Narrows, below the city of New York, and hitherto known as Fort Diamond, it was called, in honor of General La Fayette, **FORT FAYETTE**, on the 7th inst.

It is said a letter has reached town which states that one of Bonaparte's distinguished Generals, (LALLEMAND,) was at Barcelona, occupied in raising a corps of 10,000 men, composed of Frenchmen disaffected to the present Government, who were to be called *Les Chevaliers de la Liberte*; and in case of War breaking out between Spain and France, were to march into the latter country under the tri-colored banner, with the object of exciting an insurrection, driving out the Bourbons, and seating the young Napoleon on the throne of his father.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The future destiny of the Island of Cuba, occasions much speculation in the United States. It is easy to see, we think, that American politicians cherish a strong hope of its annexation to their Republic: but if the appropriation be attempted, they will probably have to discuss some perplexing questions with England.—*Courier*.

THE GREEKS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

We have a particular account of the siege and surrender of Napoli di Romania to the Greeks. It is the strongest place in European Turkey, seated in the Morea, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, and said to have contained 60,000 inhabitants. Both the attack and defence appear to have been conducted with great skill. The Turkish garrison, after a bloody fight, was also taken—of 600 Turks only 40 escaped alive. The Greeks found more than 400 pieces of cannon in Napoli di Romania, with great quantities of other arms and stores. The provisional government has been removed there. This is regarded as one of the most important events that has occurred in Greece.

Niles' Reg.

MEXICO.

Late accounts assure us that the reign of Iturbide is nearly at an end. Gen. Bravo, with a patriot force 3,000 strong, was within 15 leagues of the capital—the emperor mustered all his forces, they amounted to only 1600 men, and a part of those deserted him, taking with them 14 pieces of cannon, and joined Bravo.

A party of his favorite regiment, who guarded the prisoners Mier, and others, in the inquisition, also abandoned his cause and set the prisoners free. The veteran, Father Mier, demanded of the soldiers, at whose order he was released—they replied, *at our own*. It was well, he said, for that, before three months, he would have the emperor's head on the block.

The next advices will most probably announce the deposition of Iturbide, the restoration of the congress, and the re-extinction of the holy inquisition. The details before us fully warrant this expectation.

Kid.

We learn from Capt. Hilliard, of the brig John, from Vera Cruz, that the country continued in a very unsettled state. The Republican chiefs were concentrating their forces at Puebla, preparatory to marching on Mexico, where the Emperor was with about 2000 men attached to him, and the Indian population in his favor; but the general opinion appears to be that there will be no fighting, and that the Emperor would either seek his personal safety by flight, or make some arrangement with the republicans by which he might be permitted to retire as a private citizen.

N. Adv.

CUBA.

Capt. Selby of the brig Nancy, arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, which place he left on the 20th March, states, "The atrocities committed on this coast are of the most shocking description. The men

are murdered and the women ravished. No American vessel of war was there to afford protection to our commerce.

To the eastward of Matanzas, the houses are filled with goods. In general, the only a doubleton for a horse load of merchandise. The following, however, the Matanzas Piratical Price Current, carefully corrected from actual sales, to the last date. Russia Sheetings, fair to good, \$6; Gilt, per case, \$1 50; Nails per cask, \$4; assorted invoices, \$600 for \$8,000 first cost.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 7.

The March packet ship Columbin, capt. Rogers, which arrived on Saturday, sailed from Liverpool on the 7th of the month, having been detained, from the 1st by head winds. We understand her latest letter bag was accidentally left behind, but we have received London papers to the evening of the 4th ult. and a Liverpool paper of the 5th.

War had not yet commenced between France and Spain.

It is said that France has informed the British Minister at Paris, that his further attempts to mediate between the French and Spanish governments would be unavailing.

The Courier, of the 4th of March, considers the hopes of preserving peace as almost extinguished. The same paper objects that England should espouse the cause of Spain, because she would thereby recognize the principle of all the revolutionary movements which have taken place of late years on the Continent, and thereby unite against her every crowned head in Europe; because it would require the renewal of the 5,000,000 taxes just repealed, and other burthens upon the people; and because Reason, Justice and Policy, forewarn her to avoid it.

The Courier calls the men who now govern at Madrid "a band of factious demagogues."

In France the movements of the troops towards Spain continued. The question on the appropriation bill of 100 millions, was not yet decided in the Chambers. The debate on the subject continued stormy.

The fleet from Brest had sailed, and it was reported they were destined against Cadiz.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Despatches arrived yesterday from Madrid dated 22d of February. It appears that the accounts which have been published in the French papers were exaggerated. It is true, that the removal of the King from Madrid was pressed by the Ministers; but the King refused to quit the capital, and the Ministers, in consequence, resigned. A considerable ferment then took place; and the Cortes and Palace were assailed by the people, with violent and treasonable outcries. The King became alarmed, and refused to receive the resignation of the Ministers, entreating them to remain in their stations till he could form a new government. To this they assented, and it was supposed the King would accede to their recommendations to leave Madrid.

A motion in the H. of Commons, to amend the Corn Laws, by reducing the import price of wheat to 60s per quarter, was rejected by a large majority.

It appears that Parliament has agreed to a reduction of taxes to the amount of \$5,000,000. Mr. Canning has declared that this is all that can be proposed for the relief of the agricultural interest.

A public dinner was to be given at the London Tavern on the 7th March, to the Spanish and Portuguese ministers, and the Duke of San Lorenzo.

The exportation of munitions of war to Spain and her dependencies, is permitted in England. France is fitting out several squadrons for sea.

Besides allowing arms to be exported to Spain—it is proposed in England to permit enlistments for her service.

An offer is about to be made by certain individuals to furnish the Spanish government with steam vessels fitted for war.

NORFOLK, APRIL 2.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Charleston City Gazette of the 24th ult. received at the Commercial Reading Room, enables us to present our readers to-day some highly interesting articles of European intelligence, which will be found below.—We particularly refer to the remarks of Lord Liverpool in a speech in the House of Lords, on the motion to follow the King's Speech with an Address, in which that Minister has made an unreserved avowal of his sentiments in relation to a war between France and Spain, the tenor of which leaves us no longer in doubt as to the part England has made up her mind to act.—"The policy of England"

says the Minister, "is neutrality—but he would not say that no circumstances would occur which would render war unavoidable or necessary—he thought, if war were necessary, this country was prepared to undertake it, and was still prepared to be faithful to her engagements with her allies, as soon as their dignity, or the safety of the country should be attacked." The opinions of Lord Liverpool respecting the consequences of the war are worthy of particular attention:—He confessed, that much as he regretted the effect of this war upon Spain, he did not regret it more than he did the effect which it would produce upon France and Europe: and much as he deprecated the AGGRESSION (mark that!) upon Spain, he was free to confess that he dreaded the consequences which would ensue to France more than those which would ensue to Spain. We may reasonably infer that a revolution in France is here referred to by his lordship.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of March 3.

"Since our paper of last week, government have received despatches of the greatest importance both from France and Spain—the substance of which, follows.

"The despatches from Spain appear to be in substance, that the Spanish Government, under the friendly mediation of England, have no objection to entertain the proposal of the English Ministers; that the Spanish Constitution of 1812 shall be carefully reviewed and considered by the King and Cortes; and that an examination shall be instituted by that body, whether it will admit of such an additional Chamber, as would tranquilize the alleged apprehensions of the Continental Monarchs. But, it is added, that as the acceptance of this proposal would be, in fact, an important concession to the French Government, the Spanish would require, as a preliminary, that the French King should withdraw his army from the Spanish frontier. It is not consistent with the dignity and independence of the Spanish Government to entertain this proposal of England upon any other ground. It would have the air of submission to the Government and Armies of France.

The above, we believe, will be found to be the correct substance of the despatches arrived within the week from Spain.

"Such, therefore, is the state, at the time we are writing, of this important question.—Whether the British Ministers can find any middle point to which both parties may accede? France, as we understand, is willing to suspend the march of her troops from Bayonne, that she may afford time to Spain for this reconsideration; but France will not consent either to withdraw her army, or to stop its further reinforcement and more full equipment.

"In the mean time both England and America are on the alert, (we mean a certain description of merchants and traders in both) to be ready for the commencement of hostilities, and to take letters of marque from the Spanish Government. In Liverpool, London, and other ports, it is notorious, that forty, fifty, or an hundred ships are hourly waiting for this event, and that the seas will be covered with privateers against France, the moment that war is declared."

It is remarkable (says the Charleston City Gazette) that the French government, is so fearful of trusting the main body of their army in this expedition, that it has made a selection, and even avowed the act of so doing, of one hundred thousand men from small draughts through the several regiments. Another fact is, that not one of the French Marshals is to be employed in this expedition; that a statement, indeed a kind of notice, to this effect has been published in the French Ministerial papers. The Generals in command are persons who, before the Revolutionary War, accompanied the Royal Family in their emigration into England, and who are no farther military men, than that, thirty-five years since, they were officers in the French Guards.

Bell's Messenger exclaims "Under such auspices is the French army about to march upon Madrid, and under such circumstances is it expected that 100,000 Frenchmen will make a conquest of the Spanish Peninsula!" But these 100,000 Frenchmen are to be followed close on the heel by 100,000 Russians and 100,000 Prussians. The Spaniards will indeed be more than usually moderate, to suffer this trifling force to canton in their country.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph, dated.

Port Au Prince, March 21, 1823.

"Sir.—Yesterday, President Boyer issued a proclamation prohibiting, after the 1st of May, all intercourse between this Island and the other windward and leeward

Islands in the West Indies: All vessels touching at other Islands and afterwards coming into a port in this, will from that time be liable to seizure and confiscation of the state, the other to the informer—the proclamation adding "no matter who he may be." All vessels under the Haytian flag are also prohibited from visiting ports or places, out of the jurisdiction of the government of this Island, under the same penalty; with regard to vessels and crews, and punishment by imprisonment of captains and crew. The first of these regulations is said to be for the purpose of protecting themselves from slander, the second in consequence of some Haytian vessels having been captured on the south side by Spanish vessels of war."

A SOUTHERN SEA SERPENT.

The following is extracted from the Log Book of the brig Abigail, capt. Thomas, from New York:

Feb. 25, lat. 29, 41, long. 86 1-2. At 5 P. M. saw a strange Fish, one mile distant, bearing E. S. E. and in three minutes it bore N. N. E. (a difference of eight points) the same distance as when first discovered.

The part of said fish (or serpent) which was presented to view, appeared to be between 50 and 60 feet in length, and judged that not more than half its length was visible, as the size of its body at the surface of the water, appeared to be nearly as large as any other part, except its head, which was considerably larger, being about the size of a ship's long boat, which being elevated had a full view of it—the head supposed to be about 15 or 20 feet, appearing like the bottom of a long boat, only that it was apparently made up of joints about 2 feet each, resembling a row of casks lashed together. The body gradually tapering from the projection of the lower part of the head; of a dark alligator or crocodile color. Velocity through the water, estimated at 13 miles per hour. At first it appeared in a coil or heap resembling a floating tree; by some supposed to be a flock of wild fowl, but it straightened and remained in sight but about five minutes when it disappeared below the surface. The weather was calm and pleasant.

We have conversed with a passenger with whom we have been long acquainted, whose statement confirms the above; besides, we consider a statement from the captain and mate entitled to credit.

Nor. Herald.

Mr. Crawford's address of '98, is some of his friends said to be a *Jurassic* discretion, from which no odium can accrue to his manhood. Mr. Crawford is supposed to be 58 years of age; consequently he must at least have been an "old boy" 25 years ago. Men in general we believe, come to years of discretion before thirty three, which was the age of Crawford at the time of writing the address in '98.

Georgia Patriot.

THE WAY OF DOING THINGS IN TENNESSEE.

A scene of violence has resulted, or likely to result, at Nashville, from an inquiry into the course pursued by the state, for paying United States pensioners in the state. During the late winter, an anonymous correspondent of the National Intelligencer, accused the Western agents, paying the pensioners in depreciated paper, instead of the specie funds furnished by the government. The Western Monitor contradicts the statement so far related to Kentucky, leaving Tennessee to vindicate their own reputation. This tradition called out Mr. Cantrell, agent at Nashville, whose statement in his own vindication, has been vehemently sailed by the editor of the Constitution Advocate, who has denied its truth, published certificates to disprove it. Violence appears to have ensued, as we learn the Advocate received by the last mail contains the following remark:

"Neither will we submit to fight ere ruffian scoundrel that Stephen Cantrell could bribe, treacherously to attack us the streets, for we will not be forced to chase our meanest enemies. For our person, from the experiments that have been made, we should feel but little danger, we had to deal with men of ordinary gravity; but where so much mean treachery exists, there is no real security but arms and distance.—We will not arm them if they do not insult us; but we armed for the purpose, and will put each of them to instant death if they approach within striking distance of us, in the street or elsewhere. This promise we secure them by the God of Truth and Justice, execute in strictness! They may as well imprison us, they shall neither strike nor stab."

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SEA SERPENT.
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Nor. Herald.

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...INGS IN TENNESSE...
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...in depreciated ba...
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...ose statement in...
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...uth and Justice...
...They may who d...
...neither strike

It is much to be regretted, [says the Monitor,] that this controversy has proceeded to lengths so unjustifiable. Neither party has any thing to gain by denunciation or force. If Mr. Cantrell, has conducted improperly in the discharge of his official duty, we presume from the intimation contained in the Intelligencer that measures will be adopted by the government, [if indeed they have not been adopted already,] to investigate the facts and vindicate the rights of the pensioners.

NAPOLEON, in his Memoirs, states, that while in the army of Italy, being much fascinated with a handsome lady, the wife of one of the French Deputies who accompanied him—that she might be able to form some idea of a battle, he ordered an attack on the advanced post of the enemy, although in the event of its being successful, as it was, it could in no wise prove advantageous. That the attack succeeded, but several lives were lost—and he never ceased to regret the affair.—This is another proof how mischievous is beauty—and affords topics of consolation to those who, without its charms, cannot aspire to its power, and dwell not in its dangers. Bonaparte lived to see this lady dismantled of her beauty, and reduced to extreme indigence—who with great difficulty, and after many repulses, obtained access to his presence. He generously relieved her wants, and expressed his surprise at her friendless situation; but it required not the sagacity of Napoleon to know, that power decays with beauty, and obscurity involves the poor.

MONTREAL, MARCH 21.
The wife of a farmer in the parish of St. Eustache, having a kettle of soap upon the fire, in taking it off, one of her children unfortunately fell into it, while she held another in her arms. In despair she threw this last child upon a bed, while she flew to rescue the other from the kettle; but alas! it was already dead. When the mother had recovered a little from the agitation into which she was thrown by this melancholy accident, she returned to the child she had thrown upon the bed, but found it also dead. To add to this misfortune, a third child who had been left in the stable by the father, who run into the house upon hearing the cries of his wife, was found killed by a horse.

Gazette Canadienne.

"PAY ALL MEN."
The foregoing text of St. Paul should command the serious attention of every good citizen. All should observe the principle which it inculcates, and practice the punctuality which it enjoins. PRINTERS are less able to adhere to this admonition than any other class of the community; not because they disregard the precepts of the apostle, nor because they hold avarice in greater estimation than punctuality; but, simply, because they are NOT PAID. We hope our subscribers will take the text at the head of this article into serious consideration, and adopt the magnanimous resolution of "paying all men"—not paying the printer "last," as is usually done, but placing his name at the "head of the list," according to his necessities.

Pennsylvania Free Press.

Ship News.
Arrived.
14th Schr. Jolly Sailor, Tillet, Charleston, Salt to N. J. Oliver.
15th " Louisa, Best, Baltimore, Merchandize to E. Quin & others.
" " Olive, Watkins, N. York.
" " Experiment, Freeman, St Thos. Merchandize to E. Quin & others.
16th " Mary Ann, Farrow, N. York. Merchandize to E. Quin & others.
17th " Deborah, Cruthers, W. Indies Molasses and Sugar to Burbank & Potts.
" " Fame, Doam, Philadelphia, Merchandize to Burbank & Potts.
Cleared.
16th Schr. George, Burt, N. York, Naval Stores & Cotton by W. Shaw & others.
" " Bold Com'der, Summers, Philadelphia, Lumber & Naval Stores by Burbank & Potts.
18th " Louisa, Best, N. York, Naval Stores by E. Quin.

Engine No. 1.
THE Officers & Men attached to Engine No. 1, are required to meet at the Court-House at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday next, for the purpose of considering and adopting a system of regulations for the Company.
April 1st. RICHARD GRIST, Captain.

CASH FOR LABOUR.
I WANT TO HIRE for one month, (to commence on the last Monday in this month, or the 1st Monday in May) TEN young able negro Fellows that understand ditching.—For such I will give Ten Dollars a month. WILL. A. BLOUNT.
Oaklands, April 1st, 1823.—21390

BURBANK & POTTS
Have just received a quantity of excellent
Molasses,
Which they will sell on accommodating terms.—ALSO,
A handsome assortment of
FURNITURE.
34390
Selling off
AT COST.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his customers that he will retire from business on the 1st May next.—All those indebted to him will confer a favor by calling and paying their bills.
JOSEPH S. HOMES
P. S. The Subscriber has on hand a small assortment of
DRY GOODS,
SHOES,
CROCKERYWARE, &c.
Which he is selling off at cost.
3894 J. S. H.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has been appointed to receive LISTS of the taxable polls, and Town property in Washington for the current year.—Those interested are informed that their several Lists will continue to be received until the 25th inst. and not after. A two-fold tax will be collected from all who do not give in as the law directs.
JOHN McWILLIAMS.
P. S. Residents who own or are in possession of one or more Dogs, are required by Act of Assembly, to give them in as other property.
Farther Notice.
Those who give in a List of their Dogs, are not only requested by the Commissioners, but, required by Act of Assembly, to put a Collar around the neck of their dog or dogs, which collar must have the name, or at least, the initials of the owner's name on it—otherwise, they are liable to be killed; and may by the Town Officer be destroyed.
J. M'W.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, N. C. April 1st, 1823.
B—Capt Ezekiel Burt 2, capt. J. Bosse 3, Hosea Buck 2, Joseph Bates 3, Stanstel Baner, Frederick Brooks, Henry Brusster, Raymond Eurdick, Ebenezer Baree, George L. Blount.
C—Samuel Collins, capt. Francis Cook, Solomon Caten, Charles Chase 2, Henry Clark, George Cornish 2.
D—George Dirden, John Daniels, James Daniels.
E—Harvey Eldridge, J. F. Elden, James Emerson, Joseph Emerson 3.
F—George A. Farris, John P. Frian, jr. Richard Fowle 2.
H—Luther M. Hitecock, Rowlin Aodge, Wm. Holmes, capt. Jonathan Haskell 4, Asia Harderson, Wm. Howard, jun. 2.
J—Jackson & Sturges 2, Chester Ingram.
K—Christopher Kilby.
L—D. M. Lyons 2, Samuel Lawton, Edward Laferty, capt. Samuel Laycock.
M—Capt. John McIntyre, Joseph Morse, A. Misch, Rev. Miles Nash, Wallis Nelson 2.
P—Calvin C. Pope.
R—Capt. James Rider 3, Benjamin Rider, Caleb E. Reaney, Frederick Rew, Jonathan Rathbone, Jacob Robertson, Ephraim Ratlif, John Roe.
S—John Salter, William Swanton, capt. Samuel C. Stanwood.
T—Stephen Thatcher 3, E. & A. Taft, Redding Tier, Mrs. Ann Tetterton.
V—Enoch Venters.
W—Hilary Whitechart, Windsor White, James Willis, Edward Warren, John Wheeler, capt. John Walker, James Waters, Miss Harriet Wiles, Jacob Wheeler 5.
96L 388 JOHN GALLAGHER, P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscriber having taken that large and convenient house, lately occupied by Dr. D. A. Telfair; purposes opening a
Private Boarding House
for the accommodation of such persons, as wish it, either by the Year, Month, or Day, on the most reasonable terms.
He particularly solicits the patronage of those of his old boarders, who wishes to be situated in a private and convenient manner. Every attention will be paid to the furnishing of his Table that the state of our markets will admit of.
F. BROOKS.

March 7—4384
\$5 Reward.
STRAYED from the Subscriber on the 19th March, a bay Mare a bout four feet six inches high—Also, one horse Mule, two years old this Spring; black, with a white nose; and white round the eyes. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the Mare and Mule at my house.
ALDERSON E. HARVEY.
Broad Creek, April 1, 1823.—34383

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.
MASONIC LOTTERY.
For the Repair of St. John's Lodge, No. III. Newbern.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000
1 of 2,000 is 2,000
2 of 1,000 is 2,000
4 of 500 is 2,000
10 of 100 is 1,000
20 of 50 is 1,000
100 of 20 is 2,000
2000 of 5 is 10,000
2138 Prizes: \$25,000
2862 Blanks.
5000 Tickets, at \$5 - \$25,000

This Lottery will be drawn in the old and popular way; **ALL THE PRIZES** floating from the commencement of the Drawing.
Prizes payable sixty days after the completion of the Drawing; subject to a deduction of Twelve per cent.
Prizes not demanded within 12 months from the date of the last Day's Drawing, will be forfeited to the Wheel.—An official List of the several Drawings will be forwarded to each of the places where Tickets may be vended by the authority of the Managers, and also published in the Carolina Sentinel, printed in this place.
Notice will be given in one of the Newspapers printed in Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington and Washington, and the Sentinel in this place, of the commencement of the Drawing; and also of its completion.
Tickets can be had of the Managers, at the Office of the Carolina Sentinel, and at the Book Store of Mr. S. Hall, in this place. Letters addressed to either of the Managers, with the Cash enclosed, and postage paid, will be promptly attended to.
JAMES C. COLE, Managers.
NATHL. SMITH,
WM. S. WEBB,
T. A. PASTEUR,
LEWIS FOSCEE,
T. SPARROW.
NEWBERN, March, 1823.—w41-tmly
Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had at the Post Office in this place.

Notice.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 12th March, 1823.
All persons having claims of indemnity for Slaves, or other private property, carried away from the United States by the British officers, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace of 24th Dec. 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, and in contravention to the stipulation in the first article of that treaty, are desired to take notice of the following article, in the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July last; ratified by the President of the United States; and the ratifications whereof have been duly-exchanged.
ARTICLE 3.
When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them; and they shall notify to the Secretary of State of the United States, that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification; it being understood; and hereby agreed, that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that his Britannic Majesty shall not be required to make compensation for, any claims for private property, under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list. And his Britannic Majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission, as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which His Majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from His Majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced, or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

And with regard to the evidence to be transmitted to the Department of State, to be furnished to the Commissioners conformably to the above article, all persons interested therein are referred to the notice heretofore given, from this Department, and published in the National Intelligencer of the 23d of May, 1821, and also in the following newspapers, soon after that time, viz: True American, Trenton, Fredoni-

an, New Brunswick & Washington Whig, in the State of New Jersey; American Watchman, Wilmington, and Delaware General and Peninsula Advertiser, in the State of Delaware; American Commercial Daily Advertiser, Baltimore; Republican Star & General Advertiser, Easton, and the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, in the State of Maryland; Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald, Norfolk, Lynchburg Press, Lynchburg, and Virginia North Western Gazette, Wheeling, in the State of Virginia; Raleigh Register and North-Carolina Gazette, Raleigh, Carolina Sentinel, Newbern, and American Recorder, Washington, in the State of North-Carolina; Southern Patriot and Commercial Advertiser, Charleston, South-Carolina State Gazette and Columbian Advertiser, Columbia, and Pendleton Messenger, at Pendleton Court-House, in the State of South-Carolina; Georgia Journal, Mill-edgeville, and Augusta Chronicle and Georgia Gazette, Augusta, in the State of Georgia; Argus of Western America, Frankfort, Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, and Louisville Public Advertiser, Louisville, in the State of Kentucky; Knoxville Register, Knoxville, Nashville Whig, Nashville, and Tennessee Watchman, Clarksville, in the State of Tennessee; Louisiana Courier, New-Orleans, Louisiana Herald, Alexandria, and Louisianian, St. Francisville, in the State of Louisiana; Mississippi State Gazette, Natchez, Mississippi Republican, Natches, and Port Gibson Correspondent, in the State of Mississippi; the Halcyon and Tombigbee Public Advertiser, St. Stephen's, Alabama Republican, Huntsville, and Cahawba Press, Cahawba, in the State of Alabama; Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser, St. Louis, Independent Patriot, Jackson, and Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, Franklin, in the State of Missouri.

The Commission may be expected to meet in this City by the first of May next.
NOTE.—The present publishers of the Laws of the United States in the several States referred to are requested to publish forthwith this notice in their papers, and send their accounts to this Department for settlement.

CLARK'S COMMENTARY.
MYERS & SMITH, Booksellers, No. 59 Fulton street, New-York, will shortly commence publishing a Royal Octavo Edition of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, on very fine paper, and excellent print, at one HALF the price of the Quarto Edition, containing the
OLD & NEW TESTAMENTS.
The Text taken from the most correct copies of the present authorized version; with the marginal readings, an ample collection of parallel Texts, and copious summaries to each chapter. The date of every transaction through the whole of the New Testament, as far as it has been ascertained by the best Chronologers, will be marked in the A. M. or years from the Creation, collated throughout with the years of the Julian period; and in the A. D. and A. D. or years before and after Christ, with Critical Notes, Embellished with Maps, and a Portrait of the Author. Also, The NEW TESTAMENT, SEPARATELY.

CONDITIONS.
1. The work will be printed on new type and fine paper—to make six volumes Royal Octavo, containing about 900 pages each, at \$5 per vol. neatly bound in sheep, with raised bands;—or each vol. to consist of ten Numbers, at 50 cents per Number, or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-4.
2. The New-Testament will be printed separately, being complete in two volumes, making 20 Nos. of 96 pages each, at 50 cents per No. or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-2.
3. The work will be put to press on the first of April, 1823; and completed as speedily as possible.
4. To commence the work by first publishing the New-Testament, and delivering it either in Vols. or in Nos.
5. The work to be delivered to subscribers bound, at its completion, or in Nos. monthly or weekly.
Aug. 22, 1822.

* * Subscriptions to the above cheap and valuable work, for either the New Testament only, or both the Old & New together, will be received by the Editor of the AMERICAN RECORDER.

Blanks, Handbills, Cards &c.
Neatly and correctly executed at this Office.

Poetry.

THE BIBLE.

Hail! sacred volume of eternal truth!
Thou staff of age, thou guide of wandering youth!
Thou art the race, which all that run shall win;
Thou the sole shield against the shafts of sin.
Thou giv'st the weary rest; the poor man wealth,
Strength to the weak, and to the lazar health.
Lead me, my King, my Saviour, and my God!
Through all those paths thy sainted servants trod;
Teach me thy twofold nature to explore;
Copy the human, the divine adore;
To mark through life the profit and the loss;
And trace thee from the manger to the cross;
Give me to know the medium of the wise,
When to embrace the world, and when despise.
To wait with patience, to abound with fear,
And walk between presumption and despair;
Then shall thy blood wash out the stain of guilt,
And not in vain, for even me, be spilt.

From a London paper.

TO OUR COUNTRY COUSINS.

In gown and slippers loosely drest,
And breakfast brought, a welcome guest:
What is it gives the meal a zest?

The paper.

When new laid eggs the table grace,
And smoking rolls are in their place—
Say what enlivens every face?

The Paper.

In vain the urn is hissing hot,
In vain rich Hyson stores the pot,
If the vile Newsman has forgot,

The Paper.

What is't can draw the Vicar's eye,
E'en from the tithe-pig smoking by,
To mark some vacant Rectory?

The paper.

What is't attracts the optic powers
Of Ensign gay when fortune shows
Down prospects of "a step" in "ours"?

The Paper.

What is't can make the man of Law
Neglect the deed or plea to draw
Ca. Sa.—Fi. Fa.—indictment, Flaw?

The Paper.

What is't can soothe his Client's woe,
And make him quite forget John Doe,
Nor think on Mr. Richard Roe?

The Paper.

What is't absorbs the weathy Cit,
The half-pay Sub, the Fool, the Wit,
The toothless Aunt, the forward Chit?

The Paper.

What is't informs the country round
What's stol'n or stray'd, what's lost or found,
Who's born, and who's put under ground?

The Paper.

What tells you all that's done and said,
The fall of beer and rise of bread,
And what fair lady's brought to bed?

The Paper.

What is it tells of plays and balls,
Almauack's and gas lights, and St. Paul's,
And gamblers caught by Mr. Halls?

The Paper.

What is't narrates full many a story,
Of Mr. Speaker, Whig, and Tory,
And heroes all agog for glory?

The Paper.

What is it gives the price of Stocks,
Of Poyais Loans, and patent locks,
And wine at the West India Docks?

The Paper.

What is it, say, that makes you merry,
With anecdotes of Tom and Jerry,
And "rows" and "larks" in Bedfordbury?

The Paper.

What tells you, too, who kill'd or hurt is,
When turtle's fresh arrived, whose skirt is
Much relish'd by Sir William Curtis?

The Paper.

What speaks of thieves and purses taken,
And murders done, and minds forsaken,
And average price of Wiltshire bacon?

The Paper.

Abroad, at home, infirm or stout,
In health, or raving with the gout,
Who possibly can do without

The Paper.

Its worth and merits then revere,
And since to day begins the year,
Forget not, 'midst your Christmas cheer,
Nor think you e're can buy too dear

The Paper.

Anecdotes.

Several Irishmen were lately indicted in London for riotous conduct, armed with clubs, hatchets, &c. One of them swore that at the time, he was alone by himself, and had a witness that could prove it; that he had nothing in his hand but his fist, and that was in his pocket. He said he was knocked down, and was dead for a fortnight, he was so sadly hurt.

A young lady who had been insulted by an old maid in her neighborhood, by way of revenge, placarded the following lines on her doors and windows one night:

To be let as to be sold for the term of her life,
Elizabeth Hall—by the way of a wife;
She's old and she's ugly; all nature and this;
For further particulars—enquire within.

A Scotchman and an Irishman falling in company as they were travelling, continued their journey. The

former being quite bald headed, the latter frequently diverted himself by jeering him on that account. "They put up together at a tavern for the night, near the place where they had to part, and whilst the Irishman was asleep the Scotchman got a razor and shaved the hair off the upper part of his head, and then called for his horse, and started on his journey. The Irishman had previously requested the landlord to waken him betimes; and this being done, he was about to adjust his cravat before a large looking-glass; when discovering his bald head, he exclaimed—"By the powers! I told you to waken me, but instead of that, you was after calling up the Scotchman. I'm never to be cheated in this way, faith."—So saying he went to bed again!

Miscellany.

From the Portland Statesman.

STOP THIEF!

Mr. Printer,

Some years since, when passing thro' one of the most crowded streets in a city not far distant, I observed a tall negro dress rather hastily from a shoe-store, and making his way to the nearest corner: He had hardly crossed the street before the tradesman was at the door and cried, *Stop Thief!* The attention of hundreds was called to the scene, when the negro, throwing a pair of shoes from under his coat into the gutter, also cried with great earnestness *Stop Thief! Stop Thief!* As early impressions are the most durable, so the circumstance has ever been fresh in my recollection, and the same moral which actuated the negro, I have seen developed in many whose skins were whiter, if their hearts were not more pure.

When I see a man in the ordinate course of business professing great honesty and complaining of the want of it in others, for their neglect of it, I suspect he has very good reasons for crying *Stop Thief!*

When a Sectarian claims all true religion for his own sect, and bitterly reviles all others, he has his reasons for crying, *Stop Thief!*

When a mechanic complains that his brethren of the same craft defraud their customers by palming on them bad work, it is easily deducible that he has strong reasons for crying, *Stop Thief!*

When I hear a petty lawyer declaiming on the want of capacity in justices of the peace, and in jurors, I can readily comprehend his motives for crying, *Stop Thief!*

When a red hot politician avows he can see no fault in his own party, or any virtue in his opposers, I suspect he has the best reasons for crying, *Stop Thief!*

When I hear a Legislator, who has pocketed thousands of the people's money, railing at the extravagance of public officers, and taking to himself great merit for having introduced a pretended system of retrenchment in a department which does not touch his own emoluments, it is obvious he has reasons, very good reasons, for crying, *Stop Thief!*

FRANKLIN.

From the North-American Review, for Jan. 1823.

SHAKERS GIFT.

A youth of one of the Shaker settlements, of a cheerful, happy spirit, was once asked whether he had his liberty and could do as he pleased, "Certainly," said the youth, repeating doubtless what all are taught to believe, "we do whatever we have a gift to." On being asked therefore, what he should do, if he wanted, on a fine winter's morning, to go and skate on Enfield pond, he replied that he should tell the elder he had a gift to go down and skate." Being asked further, whether the elder would probably permit, he answered "certainly unless the elder had a gift that I should not go." But if you still told the elder, that you had a gift to go down and skate, and go you must?"—"why then the elder would tell me that I had a "lying gift," and that he had a gift to beat me if I did not go about my work immediately."—This mode of reconciling a diversity of gifts might serve very well between the elders and the boys; but would be awkward among the elders themselves.

Agricultural.

CLOVER.

This plant has been more generally cultivated within our limits for thirty years past than any other. The time of sowing is during the third month. Quantity of seed, four quarts per acre, though it is believed, six or more quarts may be sown with advantage. It is generally sown on ground where wheat was put the preceding autumn. In sowing grass seeds of all sorts, as they are light and will not fly so regularly over the ground as grain, if we attempt throwing them far, it is better to give

a cast of the arm at every step, taking as much in the hand at once as will serve for eight or ten casts, suffering a little to escape between the fingers each time: we shall thus be enabled to scatter seed more evenly, which is of great importance. To one accustomed to sowing only at every second step, this mode will at first seem awkward, but a little practice will render it familiar. For several years past, with the exception, perhaps of the last one, clover has not succeeded so well as formerly, which induced a belief that the ground required the introduction of some new kinds of grass; what degree of credit is to be attached to this belief, or whether the failure of the clover proceeded from frosts, dry seasons, or some other cause, remains to be ascertained. It has been thought that severe frosts occurring shortly after the seed had sprouted, would destroy the young plant; but from observations made in the spring of 1820, when the ground had been covered with snow about the 1st of the 4th month; which melted through the day, was succeeded by several severe frosts, it was found that of the clover seed that had been sown sometime before, some grains had formed into three or more leaves, with a root one-fourth or half an inch in length. It did not appear after the sun had been shining warmly upon them, that either of the sorts was hurt, and the crop of clover the succeeding year proved that a sufficiency of plants remained uninjured.

TIMOTHY.

The seed of this grass may be sown on the same ground with clover seed. It generally succeeds best if sown in the autumn, but that time of sowing has been objected to, lest it should be so forward as to be hurtful to the wheat the succeeding summer, but this is seldom the case, unless the wheat has been much injured by the fly, in the winter, or some other cause. The proper quantity of seed is about two quarts per acre. Some believe that this grass exhausts the ground much more than clover; but whether it is really the case, remains doubtful. Cattle, in pasturing, much prefer a mixture of this grass and clover, to the latter alone: but some advantages attend their mixtures for hay, because the clover ripens earlier than timothy. The proper time for cutting appears to be when a considerable portion of it is in blossom. It will not grow the latter part of the summer, or after being once moved; except in autumn, if the ground is wet it will again begin to shoot, whereas clover will continue to grow all through the summer, however often it may be cut. From the form of the clover root, a long tap root, this plant is frequently raised out of the ground by frost, and much of it thus perishes; timothy is not liable to this injury—hence, if those grasses have been sown together, and in the first season the products appear almost exclusively clover, it diminishes and the timothy increases for several successive years, till both becomes supplanted by the natural grasses.

TURNIPS.

A Farmer from Little Britain has furnished the following directions for raising Turnips:—[E. Press.] I plough the ground, when ploughing for corn; lime it well; put a thin dressing of manure on it—and let it lay until the first of the 8th month, (August;) then plough it again—and after 6 or 8 days, sow the seed, and harrow it in. I save all the ashes which are used for making soap through the year, and spread them over the ground after the seed is sown. I also sow rye with the turnips, and have never failed to have a good crop of both. The time of sowing is from the 8th to the 12th of the 8th month, (August.)

I have also sown turnips among my corn, about the 6th of the 7th month, (July;) brushed them in with the last dressing of the corn—cut the corn off as soon as it was ripe, and had a fine crop of turnips.

Religious.

THE FALL.

Extract from a Review of the Sermons of the late Dr. Kollock, of Savannah. [Cal. Star.]

The test by which the virtue of our first parent was tried in Paradise, has been often assailed by the sneer of the scoffer and the infidel. It has been represented as ridiculous and absurd, that so slight a deviation as was that of eating the forbidden fruit, should involve consequences so momentous, not only to Adam, but to all his posterity. Indeed, it is too much the custom with men of the world, to amuse themselves with truths of the most sacred import, and to court the semblance of wisdom and independence by the boldness with which they impugn the most sacred topics. We too often hear a sweeping sentence of condemnation passed upon the whole system of revealed religion, by men who would be

deemed incompetent to decide the most obvious question in common prudence, merely because some audacious willing, whose impudence far exceeds his penetration, has been able to turn the laugh of the profane upon some prominent part of scripture. But it would be wise in such to think how dangerous an experiment they make when they laugh at the dreadful mysteries of God. "He that makes a jest of the words of scripture, or of holy things, plays with thunder, and kisses the mouth of a cannon just as it belches fire and death." In reference to the fatal transaction by which Adam implicated himself and his posterity in guilt and wretchedness, Dr. Kollock has the following satisfactory observations:—

"The test to our first parents could not be any of those great moral precepts which would answer this purpose with regard to us. What moral precept could have been given to Adam for his trial, and as the condition of the covenant formed with him? He could not be enjoined to honor his parents—he had none; nor to abstain from murder, since, even if he had known what death was, and how to inflict it, this crime could be committed only upon the object of his dearest affections, without whom the world would be a solitude to him; the only two of the human race could not violate the marriage bed: Adam could not steal nor covet, because all things belonged to him; nor bear false witness, since there was no motive that could incite him to do it against the wife of his bosom; nor forgive his enemies—None existed. What moral precept, then, can you select, proper to be used as a test of the obedience of our first parents? These moral precepts they could not violate, and therefore, their keeping them would be no test of virtue. It was then necessary that the test should be some positive precept, and the more simple and easy this precept, the more would it display the goodness of God, and render man inexcusable for its violation. What then could be more suitable and proper for our first parents, living in a garden, than the command to abstain from a particular tree? Where now are all the impious witticisms of libertines on this subject?"

Should the above extract prove as satisfactory to others as it has been to us, they will rejoice to see the word of God vindicated by the fair exertion of reason, and the mouth of the infidel stopped by the honest exhibition of truth.

Letter from the Rev. J. Wesley, to the Rev. E. C. of Philadelphia;

Taken from the London Methodist Magazine for 1804, written twenty-nine days before the death of that great man of God, and supposed to be the last that he wrote to America.

Near London, Feb. 1, 1791.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Those that desire to write, or say any thing to me, have no time to lose, for time has shaken me by the hand, and death is not far behind. But I have reason to be thankful for the time that is past: I felt few of the infirmities of old age for fourscore and six years. It was not till a year and a half ago that my strength and my sight failed. And still I am enabled to scrawl a little, and to creep, though I cannot run. Probably I should not be able to do so much, did not many of you assist me by your prayers. I have given a distinct account of the work of God, which has been wrought in Britain and Ireland, for more than half a century. We want some of you to give us a connected relation, of what our Lord has been doing in America, from the time that Richard Boardman accepted the invitation, and left his country to serve you. See that you never give place to one thought of separating from your brethren in Europe. Lose no opportunity of declaring to all men, that the Methodists are one people in all the world, and that it is their full determination so to continue.

"Tho' mountains rise, and oceans roll,

"To sever us in vain."

To the care of our common Lord I commit you, and am, your affectionate Friend and Brother,

JOHN WESLEY.

ANECDOTE OF AN ARCHBISHOP.

An Elector of Cologne, who is likewise an Archbishop, one day swearing profanely, asked a peasant, who seemed to wonder, what he was so surprised at. "To hear an Archbishop swear," answered the peasant, "I swear," replied the Elector, "not as an Archbishop, but as a prince." "But my Lord," said the peasant, "when the prince goes to the devil, what will become of the Archbishop?"

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